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## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, February 19, 1861.

### "MILITARY PRINCIPLES."

It was upon "military principles," that Mr. Walker, of Nicaragua, and who was thoroughly indoctrinated with the opinions of the chiefs of the Gulf State conspiracy, whose friend, agent, and pet he was during his whole career, proposed to organize his Central American Republic. It was by an organization upon "military principles," that he proposed to "hold in check" the numbers of the North.

This is all the purpose which, speaking for his Gulf State co-conspirators against the liberties of North America, he dared to avow, but it was not the entire design which those men entertain.

Building the black race by a domestic institution, they seek, at once to secure the safety of that institution, by using up in armies that portion of the white population in the plantation States which is dangerous to all forms of property including slavery, and, also, by means of such armies, to dominate over political opponents at home, and to gratify their lust of power and plunder by enterprises abroad.

The Gulf States are essentially "aristocratic," as Gen. Noell, of Missouri, said in his late letter to his constituents, and the ruling class have long meditated the establishment of a military despotism. It is "military principles," that they love most, and which they wish to carry out in their political arrangements.

With their "poor whites," now useless, and even dangerous, converted into a soldiery, their revenues from their black subjects used in labor will not be diminished, and with their armies, they can lord it at home over white subjects, and have a convenient instrumentality for seizing plantations in Mexico without price.

These men, drawing their incomes from their black slaves, governing the "poor whites," converted into soldiers, by drum-head courts martial, and with armies to rule at home and threaten abroad, will have attained that unbridled power, with less than which they are not able to content themselves.

The Governor of South Carolina has already proclaimed martial law in considerable districts, and that the forms, as well as the substance of despotism may not be wanting, regiments are paraded in review before his wife, whenever her pride demands the gratification of that incense.

Men being impressed into the military service, and contributions being forced from the rich, no man in South Carolina is, to-day, in the secure enjoyment of either fortune, or personal liberty, and a military despotism, instead of being a remote and ultimate consequence of this revolution, already exists there in full maturity.

We have been led to these observations by a bill to establish a standing army, under the name of a "State Guard," which has been reported to the Missouri Legislature, by the dissension plotters, who, disguising themselves under the name and mask of Democracy, control the Government of that State. In itself, this bill might seem to be a matter of local concern, but it is not so in its true aspect, as a part of the concerted plan of the Southern nullifiers, to establish a dynasty upon "military principles."

This bill prescribes a new form of oath for the officers, viz: to obey the orders of the Governor and of their superiors in rank. The oath does not require that these orders should be lawful, but covers all orders. And its form is a precise nullification of an article of a clause in the Constitution of Missouri, which requires all civil and military officers to swear to support the Constitution of the United States.

The bill further provides that all present, or future military organizations, not embraced in these State Guards, shall be disbanded, and that their arms shall be confiscated to the use of the State. The old right of the people to keep arms is to be taken away. Nobody is to have arms, but these men sworn to obey orders, no matter of what sort.

The bill further provides that no member of the State Guards shall "speak disrespectfully of the Governor, or of the Legislature," under the indefinite penalties of a court martial.

The storm of attempted revolution has burst upon the country with such suddenness, that it is only slowly that its scope, and the long-laid plans which preceded it, are understood. Its true key is found in General Walker's declaration in favor of governing upon "military principles." That was the declaration of a man in the innermost confidence of those who direct the revolution now in progress. That declaration unmasked him. Recent events have unmasked them, and we now see that in pronouncing for "military principles," he spoke for them, as well as for himself.

**SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.**—We find the following paragraph in yesterday's Baltimore Sun:

"C. M. Furman, Esq., president of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, officially announces the readiness of that institution to issue, in compliance with an act of the late Legislature, bonds to the amount of \$675,000, bearing an interest of seven per cent. They are issued in sums of \$50, \$100, and \$500, and those taking them may, it is intimated, have them converted into stock by the next Legislature. The funds thus to be raised are intended to sustain the State in her present sovereign attitude."

This is in addition to the first loan of four hundred thousand dollars, which, as to the balance not taken by individuals, was apportioned upon the several banks, in proportion to their respective capitals.

The ordinary annual taxation of South Carolina is about six hundred thousand dollars, and at this rate of revenue, there was a deficit last year of one hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars. The taxes have recently been raised, but not exceeding thirty-three and one-third per cent, so that the extraordinary expenses of the current revolution are intended to be met almost wholly by borrowing.

Of course, borrowing in the open market and upon ordinary principles, is out of the question, and the resort is to coercion, in various forms, upon banks and individuals. And this is proceeding at a rate which must utterly break down so small a State as South Carolina.

### COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

Those who suppose that the border States will interpose any objection to the collection of the customs revenue in the seceded States, misunderstand the views of that unconditional and uncompromising Union party, the ascendancy of which in the South, quite down to the cotton line, is now a firmly established fact.

The question of collecting the revenue in the Gulf States, is simply the question, whether the country will be wise enough to turn over to the dynasty of Cobb, Davis, and Yancey, a resource, the possession of which will fix them firmly in power, and the loss of which will drive them into exile, and thus liberate six of our sister States, from a low, brutal, plundering and bloody tyranny. It is no question of coercing States, but a question of saving States from the rapacity of miscreants.

The evidence is indubitable, that the revolution is the work of minorities, and means nothing more than that ascendancy of the violent over the peaceful, which is temporarily possible everywhere. In no one of the seceded States, has the secession been submitted to a vote of the people. The revolutionists expressly refused such a submission, and the reason is apparent enough in the vote of the States, where a vote has been permitted.

To leave the customs revenue to pass into the hands of Cobb, Davis, and Yancey, is to enable those desperadoes to continue that odious coercion of sovereign States, by which they have vaulted into the saddle, and to enable them still to ride rough-shod over the liberties of their countrymen.

The border States understand this question aright. They wish the Gulf States to be brought back into the Union. They believe that the people of those States wish to come back. But they see, that they will not be able to come back, if Cobb, Davis, and Yancey, are allowed to get the means of sustaining an armed force to keep down all free expression of opinion and all free action. Seeing things in this light, and reasoning upon them in this way, the border States will cordially sustain the incoming Administration in enforcing the revenue laws on every mile of our coast. Whatever hasty opinions of a contrary character may have been expressed, it is to these conclusions and no other, that all sound minds will come. Coercion will cease to be a bugbear when it is deliberately looked at.

Let us now consider it, in another aspect. The question is not whether duties on imports at Charleston and New Orleans shall be collected, but by whom they shall be collected. Nor is it any question how they shall be collected, for they must be collected by coercion, or not at all. There never was a tax collected in any age, or country, or under any political regime, except by coercion, either displayed, or known to be held in reserve, if resistance is offered. Nobody pays money to Governments, except upon the principle of yielding to superior power. Thus, then, as duties are certainly to be collected at New Orleans and Charleston, and are certainly to be collected by coercion, and in no other way, there remains no question except this, whether this coercion shall be applied by the officials of President Lincoln, or by the officials of President Davis.

Now, does anybody suppose that the Union men of the border States will resist the collection of taxes by Mr. Lincoln's officers, with no other possible result than to make way for the collection of taxes by Jeff. Davis's officers?

Mr. Lincoln is the constitutional President elect of all the States, including those which have been revolutionized, while Jeff. Davis holds his commission from a cabal, sitting most of the time with closed doors, and which had no more right to elect a President, than they had to elect a King.

Those who will oppose Mr. Lincoln in collecting revenue in the seceded ports, can only be those who secretly desire to give to the dynasty of Jeff. Davis, the means of continuing its odious tyranny over the lives, liberties, and fortunes, of those who are our own countrymen, and to whom we have solemnly guaranteed the maintenance of republican forms of Government.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.—The Legislature of Florida, which has just adjourned, passed, in addition to a law postponing the collection of private debts, an act authorizing an issue of treasury notes to the amount of half a million of dollars. We take pleasure in commending them to the attention of capitalists, bankers, and persons holding trust-money which they wish to invest.

The late Secretary of the Interior, who was said to be a good manager, took hold largely of Florida bonds, as the official custodian and investor of funds held for Indian tribes. His purchases from Riggs & Co., and others, mark his great confidence in the eligibility of the security.

Florida, we suppose, pledges for these bonds, the public lands which we bought of the King of Spain, and all the forts and navy yards we have been spending so much money upon, for the last forty years. The security ought to be good.

We have been requested to say, that ladies desiring invitations to the inauguration ball, will be supplied by sending name and address to C. Gautier's, 252 Pennsylvania avenue, where the committee have rooms.

**PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—The N. Y. Tribune correspondence in yesterday's paper says:

"The Pacific railroad bill will be called up on Tuesday; but the third route imposed by the Senate, and Mr. Craig's amendment superadded in the House, are staggering loads to carry in the present condition of the Treasury. It will therefore fall this session."

If it falls from the addition of the Northern road, it would also fall without the Northern road; and so, as it would seem, must fall in any shape. But we hope better things.

**During the evening session of the House on Saturday, Mr. Sumner of Maine, Mr. Burham of Connecticut, and Mr. Waldron of Michigan, delivered speeches on the subject of our sectional difficulties—each of them taking a Republican view of the causes which led to these difficulties.**

**MICHIGAN.**—The Republicans in the House voted unanimously, on Saturday, in favor of resolutions instructing their Senators in Congress to oppose any amendment of the Constitution which shall recognize or establish slavery in free Territories. Republicans everywhere, we believe, will maintain that ground to the last.

**REVIEW.**—We have received from Messrs. Taylor & Manry, Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, the March number of Harper's Monthly Magazine. It is an exceedingly interesting number, both in reading matter and illustrations.

### THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Monday, February 18, 1861.

**SENATE.**  
Mr. Bragg, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill to repeal the joint resolution in favor of Wm. H. De Groot, which was passed.

Mr. King, of New York, introduced an amendment to the rules of the Senate, which, being objected to, was laid over.

It was agreed that all the memorials now on the table be presented, and, accordingly, a very large number of memorials for and against compromise, and in relation to private claims, were presented by Messrs. Bigler, Seward, Wilson, Sumner, Cameron, Hale, Douglas, Crittenden, Foster, Ten Eyck, Morrill, and Wade.

Mr. Baker, of Oregon, presented the credentials of James N. Smith, Senator elect from Oregon for six years from and after the 4th day of March next.

Mr. Thompson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted sundry reports.

Mr. Wilson called up his resolutions providing that after to-morrow the Senate meet daily at 11 o'clock A. M., which was agreed to.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the post route bill, adhere to the Senate's amendments thereon, and ask a committee of conference thereon.

The hour arriving for the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Gwin moved that the tariff bill be postponed, which was lost.

The Senate then took up the tariff bill. A number of amendments were adopted.

An amendment in relation to the duty on foreign books was discussed at length by Messrs. Sumner, Seward, and Simmons, and the amendment was adopted.

The amendment, changing the duty on sugar, and taxing tea and coffee, was discussed at considerable length, by Messrs. Hunter, Simmons, Wilson, Foot, and others.

Pending the debate, by unanimous consent, Mr. Pearce, of Md., reported, from the conference committee, sundry modifications to the amendments to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and said report was concurred in.

Mr. Hemphill introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the correspondence relative to the seizure of American vessels by Peru; laid over.

The discussion of the tariff amendments was resumed, and continued.

Without coming to any conclusion upon the bill, the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**  
Mr. John Cochrane, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill appropriating \$50,000 for surveys, looking to telegraphic communications from the mouth of the Amazon to some point on the Russian northern possessions. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

**NEWS ITEMS.**  
The Legislature of Ohio has passed an act guaranteeing the bonds of the Federal Government to the amount of \$2,700,000.

Lieutenant Stribling, late of the United States navy, has resigned his post, and accepted a position in the military service of South Carolina.

**THE ARMY OF THE "REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA."**  
Governor Brown, under the ordinance of the Convention of January 25, 1861, has appointed the following gentlemen as officers of the army, to be organized for the Republic of Georgia, consisting of two regiments of infantry: Brigadier and Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs, to command the brigade. Colonel W. J. Hardee, late of the United States army, Colonel of the first regiment, and Colonel W. H. T. Walker, late of the United States army, Colonel of the second regiment. Charles J. Williams, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel of the first regiment, and E. W. Chastain, Lieutenant Colonel of the second regiment. Captain McLaws, W. M. Gardner, and Alfred Cumming, late of the United States army, as Majors of the regiments. Captain John Jones, Quartermaster and Commissary General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The appointments of captains and lieutenants have been made from those late of the United States army and civilians of the State.

The recruiting service for the army of Georgia is being prosecuted with vigor throughout that State. The term of service is five years, and each recruit receives from \$11 to \$25 per month, with clothing, fuel, quarters, and subsistence.

Anderson, the fugitive slave, whose case has attracted so much attention at Hamilton, Canada, was set free on Saturday.

The brig James Madison, of Baltimore, has been wrecked off Charleston. All on board perished, except a young man.

The Virginia Republicans are requested to meet at No. 383 Pennsylvania avenue, between Fourth and a-half and Sixth streets, on Saturday, the 24th of March, at 12 o'clock.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
Mr. Editor: That the laborer is worthy of his hire, if nothing else, is a maxim well established throughout the world.

Captain Darling, the subject of this little notice, who lately resigned his office at the House of Representatives on account of his wishing to do his duty there in an impartial manner, has certainly, if any man has, done his duty to his party by working for its success, as we all well know, for years, without tiring or without rest. Really, it is to be hoped that justice will be done him from the right quarter, and that he may, at least, find that gratitude which he deserves from those who can show it. Without entering into the merits of his peculiar case, (I mean, his resigning his office,) no one can doubt of his being as fit a person to superintend the door of the House of Representatives as any one else, without exception, and perhaps better; and it is also evidently true that he deserved it, and would have had the position, had it not been for some unseen causes which largely operated against and eventually defeated him. But injustice has been done him, and those who may have some concern for him, yet, will find that he was not treated right.

I sincerely hope that the next Administration will have the manliness to purge the different public offices of the set now in, and that, independent of parties being Republicans, other qualifications shall be required for office, such as capacity, respectability of character, sobriety, and last, though not least, a strict attention to truth.

**A. STRAUS, FASHIONABLE CLOTHIER, AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.**  
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